



# Program Brief

## **“Transforming the Transatlantic Partnership”**

**Lectures by**

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## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Topical page from the website of the U.S. Embassy Vienna:

- [U.S. - EU](http://www.usembassy.at/en/policy/us_eu.htm)  
([http://www.usembassy.at/en/policy/us\\_eu.htm](http://www.usembassy.at/en/policy/us_eu.htm))

Page compiled by the Bureau of International Information Programs/U.S. Department of State:

- [U.S. - EU Relations](http://usinfo.state.gov/eur/europe_eurasia/us_eu_relations.html)  
([http://usinfo.state.gov/eur/europe\\_eurasia/us\\_eu\\_relations.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/eur/europe_eurasia/us_eu_relations.html))



U.S. Department of State

- [Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs](http://www.state.gov/p/eur/)  
(<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/>)
  - [European Union](http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rt/eu/)  
(<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rt/eu/>)
  - [Strengthening the U.S.-EU Economic Partnership](http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rt/eu/c12967.htm)  
(<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rt/eu/c12967.htm>)
- [The United States Mission to the European Union](http://www.useu.be)



## STATEMENTS

- [Press Roundtable in London](#)

**R. Nicholas Burns, Under Secretary for Political Affairs**

London, United Kingdom

June 6, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/p/2005/47353.htm>)

UNDER SECRETARY BURNS:

...

But in any case, what I also wanted to say was I think the relationship between the United States and Europe is vastly improved in tone and substance, over the last six months. It dates, of course, from our President's re-election, the Iraqi elections, the NATO and EU summits in mid-February in Brussels. In essence we've turned a corner at the start of this year.

...

- [Remarks With European Union Presidency Foreign Minister Jean Asselborn, EU External Relations Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner, and EU High Representative Javier Solana](#)

**Secretary Condoleezza Rice**

Benjamin Franklin Room, Washington, D.C.

June 2, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/47140.htm>)

SECRETARY RICE:

....

Today, Europe faces important questions about its future course and this is, of course, a matter for Europeans to decide. But I do want to say that the United States of America is very glad that we have a strong partner in Europe to work on vital issues of peace, of hunger, of poverty, of opportunity and of freedom. We are confident that this partnership will continue to grow and to be put to use in the service of great goals.

Today, we have talked about the spread of freedom and democracy, particularly in the Middle East. We have discussed the situation in Lebanon and the need to support the Lebanese people as they move forward from Sunday's elections. We have reaffirmed our commitment to the Quartet process to implement the roadmap in order to achieve a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. We also had good discussions on our ongoing efforts to get Iran to meet its international obligations under the Paris agreement.

We've talked about our support for the Iraqi people as they work to build a free society. At the request of the new Iraqi Transitional Government, the United States and the European Union have agreed to co-host with the Iraqis an international conference in Brussels on June 22nd and we've talked about the opportunities that we will have there to gather international support for this government as it manages the important transition for the Iraqi people.

Freedom and fresh hope are advancing in Ukraine and Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic. We are supporting these countries as they face many challenges in building free societies.

We have also had an opportunity to talk about our joint efforts to help the suffering people of Darfur.

Today's discussions prepare us for an upcoming summit of heads of state on June the 20th in Washington. We have an ambitious agenda before us. We have a lot of work to do. This partnership is growing and developing and I'm very glad to have hosted my colleagues in yet another effort to move our work forward. ...

- **[Remarks at the Transatlantic Democracy Network Conference](#)**

**R. Nicholas Burns, Under Secretary for Political Affairs**

Sponsored by Freedom House, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the National Endowment for Democracy

Brussels, Belgium

May 26, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/p/2005/46940.htm>)

...

I wanted to begin by talking about the US-European relationship because if we're going to promote democracy in Belarus and in Serbia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina and help to nurture it in Russia and Ukraine and other places -- if we really do believe in our greater Middle East project of helping the people of the Arab world plant seeds of democracy and reform there, and if you even go further to Latin America or Africa -- we've got to have first a good marriage between the United States and Europe. And we've had a tough couple of years.

All of us who are Atlanticists and all of you who have long worked with my own country would acknowledge that going back all the way to the 2nd World War -- I can't remember any time in the 60 years since the end of the 2nd World War when we had such a profound disagreement as over the war in Iraq. We've had a profound disagreement on the Kyoto Treaty which I know, having lived in Europe for the last eight years, is an important issue here -- a vital issue for many Europeans; a profound disagreement over the International Criminal Court.

The press write a lot of things and people write in the Op-Ed pages that somehow this disagreement was so profoundly divisive that perhaps America and Europe were permanently going to go separate ways.

I never believed that. I certainly don't believe it now that we're in a better time in the US-European relationship. I think all of us would agree the tone is better, that we are working better together, that the United States has embarked on a new relationship with the European Union that Iraq has led, where our President visited the council for the very first time in the history of our relationship with the European Union. We're doing more with the EU today than we ever have before. And certainly the United States' relations with France and Germany and Belgium are better than they were a year ago today. I feel that. I think if you ask nine out of ten European officials they'll tell you that.

But I'd like to make a very safe bet, that the US-European marriage is going to be fine. That there's no possibility of separation and certainly no possibility of divorce between us. I say that because I'm mindful of the history of our two continents.

...

We know that we're a democratic alliance, unlike the Warsaw Pact. And in a democratic alliance countries can disagree with each other, and small countries can disagree with big countries and vice versa. But in the final analysis we move on and we decide that the fact of the alliance is more important than the differences we've had, and I feel that's where we are in the Trans-Atlantic relationship after our debate on Iraq. I feel we're in a better place and are moving forward.

...

So, if we think about what can Europe and America do to promote democracy around the world, well, we start with a firm foundation in our Trans-Atlantic marriage which stays together.

What is our common agenda as we move forward? This is an American perspective, but I think that we are at a pivotal point in the Trans-Atlantic relationship. Because for 60 years we were focused here in Europe, the full attention of every American government since Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, all the way to George W. Bush, was in the center of Europe. And that was the attention of the European governments. That's where the Trans-Atlantic relationship was grounded, because of the Soviet threat between 1946 and 1991; because of the Balkan wars throughout the entire period of the 1990s.

I think a lot of us feel that we're now at a transition point where the great common project that unites Europe and America is no longer Germany, it's no longer the East-West divide, it's no longer what we can do to preserve democracy and security here in Europe. The great common project has to be what can we do outside of the Trans-Atlantic relationship to preserve peace and security and democracy around the world. That has to be our project. Whether it's the Greater Middle East Initiative of the European Union and the US and the G8; in NATO to expand our relations in that part of the world. Whether it's dealing with Sudan, Darfur and the huge crisis in Central Africa where 3.5 million people have died over the last five years. Whether it's working strategically with a rising democratic India and a rising communist China -- very different great powers in South Asia and East Asia. Whether it's responding to the new wave of populism in Central America and South America, which for Americans is an urgent national priority. This is the new US-European agenda. I think that informs the policy of my government and it informs the agenda for this year.

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- **Remarks With European Union High Representative Javier Solana After Their Meeting**

**Secretary Condoleezza Rice**

Washington, D.C.

May 3, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/45583.htm>)

SECRETARY RICE:

Welcome, my good friend, Javier Solana, the EU High Representative who has been a very active participant in just about everything that we've been doing in recent months. We've met a couple of times in Brussels. We had a chance to see each other in Vilnius. He's now here. We've just had wide-ranging discussions, as befits the wide-ranging and deep relationship that the United States and the EU enjoy.

We've had an opportunity to talk about Sudan and the importance of assisting the African Union mission, as it begins to develop a course for further efforts to try and stabilize the situation there and prevent the loss -- further loss of human life. We had an opportunity to talk about our deepening dialogue on the Middle East, on democracy. We've talked about Iran. We have talked about the conference that we will sponsor together on Iraq, as well as a number of other issues.

And so we are very much committed to an intensive and continuing dialogue with the EU, which is, of course, one of our great partners in the spread of freedom and democracy and prosperity and I thank you very much for being here, Javier.

...

- **A Trans-Atlantic Agenda for the Year Ahead**

**Nicholas Burns, Under Secretary for Political Affairs**

Chatham House, London, England

April 6, 2005

As Prepared for Delivery

(<http://www.state.gov/p/2005/44378.htm>)

...

I certainly believe that 2005 will be a better year -- more productive and more unified -- for the U.S.-Europe partnership. We are slowly but surely overcoming the tensions, disagreements and divisions caused by the Iraq war. We are no longer debating the rationale for that war but are addressing a more pertinent question that must be answered this year -- how can we join together to support a newly-elected Iraqi government.

At the highest levels, the U.S. and Europe have established an ambitious strategic agenda for peace in Iraq and Afghanistan, progress on Bosnia and Kosovo, improved relations with Russia and Ukraine, greater individual freedom in the vast Middle East, stability in South Asia, and a wise, concerted U.S.-European policy in East Asia. Together we are following through on our joint commitment to address poverty, AIDS, civil war and injustice in Africa and the Americas.

The visits of President Bush and Secretary Rice to Europe in February, their first international travel in the President's second term, cemented this agenda. Their successful visits also set a new tone for the Trans-Atlantic relationship, and have given us new and challenging work for 2005 and beyond.

We Americans understand that the odds of success are far greater if we proceed in partnership with Europe. We will thus continue our priority effort to prepare NATO – our most important Trans-Atlantic bridge – for new challenges, including counter-terrorism, weapons proliferation, and difficult peace-keeping missions far from NATO's home in Europe. We are also determined to do more with the European Union. To take one example, just recently the United States made the decision to support the EU-3 negotiating effort to convince Iran to provide objective guarantees that it is not pursuing a nuclear weapons program.

At the United Nations, the U.S. is working closely with Europe to address the humanitarian disaster in Sudan. During the last two weeks, the United States sponsored successful resolutions to establish a peacekeeping operation to stem further bloodshed in Sudan as well as a sanctions regime. The United States also made a tough decision at the United Nations Security Council last Thursday to abstain on the French resolution to permit the International Criminal Court to be the court of jurisdiction. We did so to enable the international community to speak with one voice on a compelling and urgent humanitarian issue.

In the G-8, the United States is eager to cooperate with the U.K. and other members to aggressively take on the challenges of poverty, AIDS, and development in Africa and elsewhere.

...

- **[President Discusses American and European Alliance in Belgium](#)**

**President George W. Bush**

Concert Noble, Brussels, Belgium

February 21, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/rm/42518.htm>)

THE PRESIDENT:

...

I appreciate the opportunity, in this great hall, to speak to the peoples of Europe. For more than 60 years, our nations stood together to face great challenges of history. Together, we opposed totalitarian ideologies with our might and with our patience. Together, we united this continent with our democratic values. And together we mark, year by year, the anniversaries of freedom -- from D-Day, to the liberation of death camps, to the victories of conscience in 1989. Our transatlantic alliance frustrated the plans of dictators, served the highest ideals of humanity, and set a violent century on a new and better course. And as time goes by, we must never forget our shared achievements.

Yet, our relationship is founded on more than nostalgia. In a new century, the alliance of Europe and North America is the main pillar of our security. Our robust trade is one of the engines of the world's economy. Our example of economic and political freedom gives hope to millions who are weary of poverty and oppression. In all these ways, our strong friendship is essential to peace and prosperity across the globe -- and no temporary debate, no passing disagreement of governments, no power on earth will ever divide us.

Today, America and Europe face a moment of consequence and opportunity. Together we can once again set history on a hopeful course -- away from poverty and despair, and toward development and the dignity of self-rule; away from resentment and violence, and toward justice and the peaceful settlement of differences. Seizing this moment requires idealism: We must see in every person the right and the capacity to live in freedom. Seizing this moment requires realism: We must act wisely and deliberately in the face of complex challenges. And seizing this moment also requires cooperation, because when Europe and America stand together, no problem can stand against us. As past debates fade, as great duties become clear, let us begin a new era of transatlantic unity.

...

The nations in our great alliance have many advantages and blessings. We also have a call beyond our comfort: We must raise our sights to the wider world. Our ideals and our interests lead in the same direction: By bringing progress and hope to nations in need, we can improve many lives, and lift up failing states, and remove the causes and sanctuaries of terror.

Our alliance is determined to promote development, and integrate developing nations into the world economy. And the measure of our success must be the results we achieve, not merely the resources we spend. Together, we created the Monterrey Consensus, which links new aid from developed nations to real reform in developing ones. This strategy is working. Throughout the developing world, governments are confronting corruption, the rule of law is taking root, and people are enjoying new freedoms. Developed nations have responded by increasing assistance by a third. Through the Millennium Challenge Account, my nation is increasing our aid to developing nations that govern justly, expand economic freedom, and invest in the education and health of their people. While still providing humanitarian assistance and support, developed nations are taking a wiser approach to other aid. Instead of subsidizing failure year after year, we must reward progress and improve lives.

Our alliance is determined to encourage commerce among nations, because open markets create jobs, and lift income, and draw whole nations into an expanding circle of freedom and opportunity. Europe and America will continue to increase trade, as we do so, we'll resolve our trade disagreements in a cooperative spirit -- and we should share the benefits of fair and free trade with others. That's why we'll continue to advance the Doha Development Agenda, and bring global trade talks to a successful conclusion. We should all pursue fiscal policies in our nations -- sound fiscal policies of low taxes and fiscal restraint and reform that promote a stable world financial system and foster economic growth.



Our alliance is determined to show good stewardship of the earth -- and that requires addressing the serious, long-term challenge of global climate change. All of us expressed our views on the Kyoto protocol -- and now we must work together on the way forward. Emerging technologies such as hydrogen-powered vehicles, electricity from renewable energy sources, clean coal technology, will encourage economic growth that is environmentally responsible. By researching, by developing, by promoting new technologies across the world, all nations, including the developing countries can advance economically, while slowing the growth in global greenhouse gases and avoid pollutants that undermines public health. All of us can use the power of human ingenuity to improve the environment for generations to come.

Our alliance is determined to meet natural disaster, famine, and disease with swift and compassionate help. As we meet today, American and European personnel are aiding the victims of the tsunami in Asia. Our combined financial commitment to tsunami relief and reconstruction is nearly \$4 billion. We're working through the Global Fund to combat AIDS and other diseases across the world. And America's Emergency Plan has focused additional resources on nations where the needs are greatest. Through all these efforts, we encourage stability and progress, build a firmer basis for democratic institutions -- and, above all, we fulfill a moral duty to heal the sick, and feed the hungry, and comfort the afflicted.

Our alliance is also determined to defend our security -- because we refuse to live in a world dominated by fear. Terrorist movements seek to intimidate free peoples and reverse the course of history by committing dramatic acts of murder. We will not be intimidated, and the terrorists will not stop the march of freedom. I thank the nations of Europe for your strong cooperation in the war on terror. Together, we have disrupted terrorist financing, strengthened intelligence sharing, enhanced our law enforcement cooperation, and improved the security of international commerce and travel.

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- [Remarks at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris - Sciences Po](#)

**Secretary Condoleezza Rice**

Paris, France

February 8, 2005

(<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/41973.htm>)

...

Time and again in our shared history, Americans and Europeans have enjoyed our greatest successes, for ourselves and for others, when we refused to accept an unacceptable status quo -- but instead, put our values to work in the service of freedom.

And we have achieved much together. Today, a democratic Germany is unified within NATO, and tyranny no longer stalks the heart of Europe. NATO and the European Union have since welcomed Europe's newest democracies into our ranks; and we have used our growing strength for peace.

And just a decade ago, Southeastern Europe was aflame. Today, we are working toward lasting reconciliation in the Balkans, and to fully integrate the Balkans into the European mainstream.

These achievements have only been possible because America and Europe have stood firm in the belief that the fundamental character of regimes cannot be separated from their external behavior. Borders between countries cannot be peaceful if tyrants destroy the peace of their societies from within. States where corruption, and chaos and cruelty reign invariably pose threats to their neighbors, threats to their regions, and potential threats to the entire international community.

Our work together has only begun. In our time we have an historic opportunity to shape a global balance of power that favors freedom -- and that will therefore deepen and extend the peace. And I use the word "power" broadly, because even more important than military and indeed economic power is the power of ideas, the power of compassion, and the power of hope.

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## **FACT SHEETS**

**Released by the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs/  
U.S. Department of State**

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Development](#)**

February 23, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42703.htm>)

As the world's primary sources of development assistance, the U.S. and the European Union (EU) have a long tradition of cooperation and coordination on our respective development assistance programs. The U.S. and EU combined contributed a total of \$53.4 billion, or 78% of all global assistance in 2003. The U.S. is currently the world's largest contributor of official development assistance, providing \$16.3 billion in 2003. The EU has pledged or disbursed \$1.7 billion in aid since 2003, with the 25 EU Member States providing an additional \$35.4 billion. Many U.S. and EU development and humanitarian assistance priorities coincide: in Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan/Darfur, and the Palestinian Territories, among others. ...

- **[Turning the Tide Against HIV/AIDS](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42556.htm>)

... The United States and the European Union (EU) continue to strengthen their cooperation to combat the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. In the June 2004 joint U.S.-EU Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis, the United States and the European Union reasserted our shared commitment to combat AIDS. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation in Afghanistan](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42552.htm>)

Afghanistan has achieved extraordinary progress since the removal of the Taliban. The U.S. and European Union (EU) have many shared priorities in Afghanistan: democratization and electoral support; strengthening the counter-narcotics fight; reforming the security sector; and participating in Afghan economic reconstruction. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation in Education: The Fulbright Program](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42536.htm>)

The United States and Europe have a long and extensive history of educational and cultural exchanges. These occur on both a formal and informal basis and can be seen in interactions such as tourist visits, international business training, study abroad programs, and musical and religious exchanges as well as more formal interactions between governments and academic institutions. The Fulbright program represents one prominent example of a successful exchange between the U.S. and Europe. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation in Science and Technology](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42549.htm>)

... The U.S. and the European Union have a strong tradition of cooperation in science and technology. (Indeed, the discovery of the structure of DNA by James Watson (American) and Francis Crick (British) serves as a reminder of the benefits of such cooperative activities.) These interactions occur at many levels and involve government agencies, commercial enterprises, academic institutions, and professional societies, as well as individual scientists and students. As an illustration of the strength of these interactions, research and development expenditures by European-owned firms in the U.S. reached \$18.6 billion for the year 2000, while spending by U.S. firms in Europe totaled \$12.9 billion....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation in the Balkans](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42534.htm>)

... The U.S. strongly supports the EU's position that the future of the countries of the Balkans is within the European Union. The framework for the EU's approach to South East Europe – the Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) – offers these countries the long-term prospect of full integration into EU structures. The EU's assistance program, Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development, and Stabilization (CARDS), supports the countries in pursuing their objectives under the SAP. The EU has allocated €4.65 billion (around \$6.05 billion) in its framework for the period 2002-2006. During the same period, the U.S. has allocated \$2.8 billion in assistance....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation in the Broader Middle East](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42531.htm>)

... At their June 2004 Summit, the United States and the European Union (EU) pledged to work together to support indigenous democratic development, promote economic integration, enhance human rights, and increase literacy in the broader Middle East and Mediterranean region. The two agreed to coordinate their respective efforts in the region and to work in partnership and dialogue with governments and representatives of civil society....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on African Crises](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42527.htm>)

... The United States and the European Union are working to support Africa's efforts to expand peace and prosperity across the continent. Together, we are engaged in ongoing discussions with African organizations and governments regarding best practices in post-crisis transition countries, with an emphasis on good governance principles, democratization, and the linkage between security sector programming and development. Together we have been working to strengthen the African Union and other regional organizations that aim to improve stability in Africa, and are collaborating on the G-8/African Union Action Plan to Enhance Capacity for Peace Support Operations....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Counterterrorism](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42533.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) work closely together to combat the threat of global terrorism. This cooperation is one of the most important and positive accomplishments of our transatlantic relationship. Our shared priorities are to safeguard citizens, infrastructure, and economies on both sides of the Atlantic, consistent with our international commitment to protect civil liberties.

Under the framework of the June 2004 U.S.-EU Summit Declaration on Combating Terrorism, the U.S. and EU are encouraging all states to ratify and fully implement all United Nations counterterrorism conventions and protocols to strengthen international efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, including bioterrorism. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Human Rights](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42528.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) are two of the strongest supporters of promoting human rights and democracy worldwide. During biannual Human Rights Consultations, senior-level officials meet to discuss a range of domestic and global issues and to develop strategies to promote human rights together and through multilateral fora.

On a regular basis, officials work together to support key UN resolutions that reflect internationally accepted human rights standards and democratic principles, such as resolutions highlighting the human rights situations in Belarus and Turkmenistan. The U.S. has also regularly co-sponsored EU resolutions on North Korea and Burma....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Information Technology](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42564.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) cooperate extensively on issues related to information and communications technology. Over the past 10 years, through the Information Society Dialogue, the U.S. and the EU have addressed challenges arising from regulatory and market developments in the U.S. and Europe; discussed common concerns over regulatory, standards, and trade barriers in third country markets; and shared views on multilateral organizations and conferences such as the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Summit on the Information Society, the International Telecommunication Union, and the World Trade Organization....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Iraq](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42557.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) are committed to a federal, democratic, pluralistic, and unified Iraq. We cooperate closely on the full range of political, economic, development, and security issues affecting Iraq and deeply appreciate High Representative Solana's recent comment that there will be "more Europe" in Iraq in the months ahead. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on Reform in Eurasia](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42562.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) share a common goal of promoting successful transitions to democracy and market-based economies in Eurasia. We share a common goal in combating threats to regional stability and the transition process: crime and corruption; illicit narcotics; weapons of mass destruction; and trafficking of persons. ...

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on the Middle East Peace Process](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42551.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) are working closely together to secure a lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinians. The U.S. and the EU are committed to the Roadmap for Peace in the Middle East through the Quartet process (which also includes Russia and the UN), share the vision of two states living side by side, in peace and security and agree we must seize this moment of opportunity in the pursuit of peace in the Middle East....

- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation on the Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42530.htm>)

United States and European Union cooperation on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has evolved into a robust partnership aimed at advancing key nonproliferation goals. At their June 2004 Summit, the United States and the European Union issued a joint declaration in which they agreed to expand their cooperation to prevent, contain, and reverse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their related materials and their delivery systems. Their commitments build on President Bush's proposed seven steps to help combat the development and threat of WMD, the EU Strategy against Proliferation of WMD, and the G-8 June 2004 Action Plan on Nonproliferation....

- **[U.S.-EU Foreign Policy Cooperation](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42563.htm>)

The United States and the European Union (EU) are vital partners in promoting freedom and democracy around the world. We maintain a robust agenda of cooperation on a number of vital issues, including the Balkans, Ukraine, the Middle East, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Africa....

- **[U.S.-EU Regulatory Cooperation](#)**

February 17, 2005 (<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/42560.htm>)

The United States and European Union (EU) have highlighted the importance of closer U.S.-EU regulatory cooperation for enhancing the transatlantic economic relationship, as differences in U.S. and EU regulations comprise the most significant remaining transatlantic trade barriers. Public and private sector contributions to the Transatlantic Economic Stakeholder Initiative launched at the June 2004 U.S.-EU Summit have underscored the importance of deeper regulatory cooperation. Recommendations resulting from that initiative will be announced at the 2005 U.S.-EU Summit....

**CRS REPORTS**  
**Published by the Congressional Research Service/  
Library of Congress**

**CRS Report for Congress**

Received through the CRS Web

- **[U.S.-European Union Trade Relations: Issues and Policy Challenges](#)**

Updated May 20, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/eu\\_trade.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/eu_trade.pdf))

**Summary**

The United States and European Union (EU) share a huge and mutually beneficial economic partnership. Not only is the U.S.-EU trade and investment relationship the largest in the world, it is arguably the most important. Agreement between the two economic superpowers has been critical to making the world trading system more open and efficient.

Given a huge level of commercial interactions, trade tensions and disputes are not unexpected. In the past, U.S.-EU trade relations have witnessed periodic episodes of rising trade tensions and even threats of a trade war, only to be followed by successful efforts at dispute settlement. This ebb and flow of trade tensions has occurred again last year and this year with high-profile disputes involving tax benefits for U.S. exporters, GMO-products, the Byrd Amendment, and aircraft production subsidies....

- **[The European Union in 2005 and Beyond](#)**

Updated May 2, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/european\\_union.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/european_union.pdf))

**Summary**

The European Union (EU) experienced significant changes in 2004 as it enlarged from 15 to 25 members and continued work on a new constitutional treaty to institute internal reforms and further EU political integration. In 2005, the EU is expected to build on these efforts and seek to implement several recent foreign policy and defense initiatives. This report describes the current status of the EU's "constitution," EU enlargement, the EU's evolving foreign and defense policies, and possible implications for U.S.-EU relations. ...

- **[EU-U.S. Economic Ties: Framework, Scope, and Magnitude](#)**

Updated April 15, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/econ\\_ties.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/econ_ties.pdf))

#### **Summary**

The United States and the European Union (EU) economic relationship is the largest in the world — and it is growing. The modern U.S.-European economic relationship has evolved since World War II, broadening as the six-member European Community expanded into the present 25-member European Union. The ties have also become more complex and interdependent, covering a growing number and type of trade and financial activities.

In 2004, \$966 billion flowed between the United States and the EU on the current account, the most comprehensive measure of U.S. trade flows. The EU as a unit is the largest merchandise trading partner of the United States. In 2004, the EU accounted for \$172.6 billion of total U.S. exports (or 21.1%) and for \$282.6 billion of total U.S. imports (or 19.2%) for a U.S. trade deficit of \$110.0 billion. The EU is also the largest U.S. trade partner when trade in services is added to trade in merchandise, accounting for \$115.6 billion (or 34.0% of the total in U.S. services exports) and \$108.7 billion (or 37.3% of total U.S. services imports). In addition, in 2004, a net \$83.8 billion flowed from U.S. residents to EU countries into direct investments, while a net \$48.2 billion flowed from EU residents to direct investments in the United States....

- **[European Union's Arms Embargo on China: Implications and Options for U.S. Policy](#)**

April 15, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/arms\\_embargo.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/arms_embargo.pdf))

#### **Summary**

The European Union (EU) is considering lifting its arms embargo on China, which was imposed in response to the June 1989 Tiananmen Crackdown. France, Germany, and other EU members claim that the embargo hinders the development of a “strategic partnership” with China. The Bush Administration and Members of Congress strongly oppose an end to the EU’s arms embargo and urge stronger arms export controls. The United States contends that engagement with China need not send the wrong signals on China’s human rights record and military buildup that threatens a peaceful resolution of Taiwan and other Asian issues. ...



- **[U.S.-EU Cooperation Against Terrorism](#)**

Updated April 13, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/eu\\_terr.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/eu_terr.pdf))

#### **Summary**

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks gave new momentum to European Union (EU) initiatives to improve law enforcement cooperation against terrorism both among its 25 member states and with the United States. Washington has largely welcomed these efforts, recognizing that they may help root out terrorist cells and prevent future attacks. However, the United States and the EU continue to face several challenges as they seek to promote closer cooperation in the police, judicial, and border control fields. ...

- **[The United States and Europe: Possible Options for U.S. Policy](#)**

Updated March 8, 2005

([http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/us\\_eu\\_options.pdf](http://www.usembassy.at/en/download/pdf/us_eu_options.pdf))

#### **Summary**

The United States and Europe share a long and intertwined history, replete with many ups and downs. The modern transatlantic relationship was forged in the aftermath of World War II to deter the Soviet threat and to promote security and stability in Europe. NATO and the European Union (EU), the latest stage in a process of European integration begun in the 1950s, are the two key pillars upon which the U.S.-European partnership still rests. The U.S. Congress and successive U.S. administrations have supported both organizations as means to nourish democracy, foster reliable military allies, and create strong trading partners.

Despite the changed European security environment since the end of the Cold War and current transatlantic frictions, many observers stress that the security and prosperity of the United States and Europe remain inextricably linked. Both sides of the Atlantic continue to face a common set of challenges — from countering terrorism and weapons proliferation to ensuring the stability of the global financial markets — and have few other comparable partners. The United States and the EU also share the largest trade and investment relationship in the world; annual two-way flows of goods, services, and foreign direct investment exceed \$1.1 trillion, while the total stock of two-way direct investment is over \$1.6 trillion.

Nevertheless, the transatlantic partnership has been fundamentally challenged in recent years as numerous trade and foreign policy conflicts have emerged. The crisis over Iraq is most notable, but the list of disagreements is wide and varied. It includes the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the EU arms embargo on China, the role of multilateral institutions and the use of force, the U.S. treatment of prisoners in Iraq and at Guantánamo Bay, aircraft subsidies, and trade in genetically-modified food.....

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